













## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.—November 28.

Agnes, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Robertson, from Pigeon Point, Otago, 24th inst. Passengers: Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thompson, 3 children, Mr. B. Wilson, Captain, agent. Also, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Robertson, from Pigeon Point, Otago, 24th inst. Passengers: Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thompson, 3 children, Mr. B. Wilson, Captain, agent.

## DEPARTURES.—November 29.

Agnes, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Robertson, for Pigeon Point, Otago, 24th inst. Passengers: Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thompson, 3 children, Mr. B. Wilson, Captain, agent.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 29.

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## CLEARANCES.—November 29.

Agnes, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Robertson, for Pigeon Point, Otago, 24th inst. Passengers: Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thompson, 3 children, Mr. B. Wilson, Captain, agent.

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felt in the neighbourhoods where such men have been placed upon the bench. To assail them upon these clear, yet disputable grounds, would expose to all the difficulty and expense of suits at law. Besides, there are many things which perhaps do not constitute a legal disqualification, which yet, in the apprehension of every man of right feeling, ought to prevent an appointment to the magistracy.

From such abuses two results must follow. Men qualified for the administration of justice will disdain an office which brings them into such associations, and which will reflect upon them so little public respect. Those great interests which are confided to the magistracy will be thus disposed of by an inferior class of men. The spirit of the magistracy will necessarily affect the police, and the venal enforcement of law, and its corrupt relaxation, will discredit the administration of justice, or, more correctly, has already produced this lamentable result. The purification of the magistracy is, therefore, a matter of first importance, and should be dealt with, not in a partisan and fastidious, or timid spirit, but upon those sound principles which ought to have always directed the selection of our magistrates.

No more than are required for the public business ought to be appointed, and they should be men generally having no interest in public-houses or in any matter which they are appointed to watch over and control. They certainly should be men of competent education. Of this the Ministry are bound to assure themselves.

It is no doubt a delicate task to supersede men who have been once appointed. We should not recommend this except for reasons so apparent and indisputable that any notice of injustice would be impossible. But there can be no reason why a new commission should not issue. In a despatch addressed to this Government by the Secretary of State, in answer to complaints of magistrates who had been left out of the commissions of the peace, two principles were laid down. It was stated that in England no magistrate was superseded excepting upon facts proved, and after giving a hearing to the party accused.

But that in issuing a new commission, no inference could be drawn personally unfavourable to the parties omitted. Some persons ceased to be qualified from the alteration of their circumstances in life; from the nature of the new employment which they had assumed; from excess of numbers on the Bench which might have accumulated in one particular district, or from a higher degree of fitness possessed by others who may present themselves.

Thus no personal censure is really to be implied by the omission of names formerly included in the magistracy list.

The subject is one of difficulty and delicacy, but it cannot be evaded. No heavier blow has been struck at the vital interests of this colony than the base perversion of the most sacred powers for the direct reward of electioneering agents.

If the public patience has been somewhat tried by the long defection of the Malta and Cagliari cables, we are justified in hoping that the trial of that patience is nearly at an end. By the last mail, information was received from Mr. LIONEL GIBSON, the engineer of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, which awakens the expectation that the beginning of the year 1890 may witness the much-desired completion of telegraphic communication between England and India.

The cable to connect Aden and Kurrachee was to be shipped in the last week of September; and December the fourth was fixed upon as the day on which Mr. GIBSON, who will come overland, is to meet at Aden the steamer freighted with the cable that will have arrived via the Cape. If everything is then in readiness, the process of submerging the cable will commence at once, and it is just possible that, in the absence of all misadventures, the work may be finished before the present year has quite run its course.

The Chinese news, which was forwarded to England by the Red Sea Telegraph, has had the effect of quickening the desire on the part of the Government to extend the Indian line to Singapore, so as to obtain a quicker knowledge of all that goes on in the Chinese waters. The subject was under the consideration of the Cabinet the day on which the Australian mail left.

There can be no doubt but that this work, which forms an integral part of the trunk line to Australia, will be speedily contracted for as a Government undertaking; the only doubt is as to whether the responsibility of it and of its finance should rest with the Indian or with the Imperial authorities. Hitherto, Singapore has been considered as an outlying portion of the Indian Empire, but it has been proposed to transfer it to the colonial department.

Lord CANNING had applied to the home Government to bear a share of the extension of the telegraph from Rangoon to Singapore, inasmuch as such an extension was mainly wanted not for Indian purposes, but as a means of communication with China and Australia. And the justice of this view of the cable will probably be admitted. The line, being a coast line all the way, will present no engineering difficulties, as soon as the settlement of the political and financial preliminaries makes the road clear for the practical men to come in.

The cable line from Singapore to Batavia, which also forms a link in the trunk line to Australia, is on its way out. The cable left England in the Bahian in the month of August. Mr. GORDON, of the firm of Messrs. NEWELL and Co., has gone out to superintend the laying of it, and after finishing his task, will, if not too late, join the party that will by that time be engaged in laying the line from Aden to Kurrachee.

The Indian Government has adopted a very liberal tariff in order to promote the transmission of through messages from England to India. Adopting the idea of a uniform minimum payment, which ROWLAND HILL first applied in the case of the penny postage, they have agreed to charge only four shillings for the transmission of any message of the standard length from Kurrachee, which is their first station, to any station in any part of India.

When the enormous area of India is taken into consideration, the liberality of this tariff will be easily appreciated. Thus, Kurrachee and Rangoon, the two extreme stations in the west and east, are not less than two thousand seven hundred miles apart, yet a message arriving at Kurrachee for a merchant in Rangoon will be forwarded right across the breadth of British India for the small additional charge of four shillings for sixteen words.

On the Mediterranean side of the isthmus, something is also doing to complete the chain of communication. Three hundred knots of some surplus of the Red Sea cable have been despatched to connect Alexandria with the island of Rhodes. This is a new route. Two attempts have been made to connect Alexandria with Candia, and both have failed. It appears that, instead of making a

third attempt, it has been resolved to change the course, and to connect Egypt with the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire by way of Rhodes, instead of by way of Candia. Constantinople and the island of Rhodes are already connected, so that there will remain only the gap between Chios and Rhodes to fill in, and there is in the Mediterranean, on board the Elba, enough of the half-laid Alexandria and Candia cable to furnish all that is wanted. Messrs. NEWELL and LINDSELL, members of the firm of NEWELL and Co., are both in the Mediterranean to superintend these operations, and Mr. GIBSON expresses his confident expectation that the Mediterranean link in the European Asiatic junction will be securely fitted on early in October. If that expectation is realised, the mail shortly expected will bring from Aden news of the fact, and as proof of it will also bring telegraphic news of a month's later date than what it brings by post.

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Upon reading this article the Board thought it necessary to test their experience as a



SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY WITH EUROPE.

SEN. In yesterday's *HERALD* appears a letter from "H. H. Authority," transcribed from one of the *Maidstone papers*. It is a pity that such weight as the stamp of "H. H. Authority" carries with it, should be given to such a concoction of calumny; it is calculated to weigh against a fair hearing of the case, and to excite the public mind against the public, the feasibility of which, at a not very great cost to many were convinced of. The writer's facts are wrong, instead of being inadequately postponed, both Malta and Constantinople are now connected with London. The *Herzegovina* line is working, and therefore almost the whole of India is now free. The *Times* in one of the latest issues, however, shows that it is not only preposterous, but even an *outrage* to say that the *Herzegovina* line is working.

London to China within six months, and to make the paramount importance of the line being completed. In making the case, "High Authority" writes that, if not of immediate financial necessity, Sydney might, more easily and at less cost, in a still shorter time, be connected with London. However that may be, it is certainly not to be expected that a measure depending upon colonial policies will make the progress due to its importance, while their engrossing struggle is for office, or when in the retail line; and it may happen that our Agency may lose

"A favourable opportunity, when money is plentiful and aid is sought by a small but influential and active minority of the population, is rare in London; that by our temporising policy we may weary out those whom Gibbons represented, and that by a -d-by we will either have to make far worse concessions, or, without the means of instantaneous communication becoming what it is very day, in all parts of the civilised world, of more and more importance. We must depend upon it that every year we are slowly but definitely retarding the progress of the world, the more difficult will it be for us to resume our place in the race of nations."

The statement ascribed to Stephenson, that submar-

which follow it, that they do not pay without the aid, which I find, if not contradicted, would have been damaging, under the circumstances, I don't believe that in England "the public be so grieved by such undertakings without Government sanction now be as have not been able to find the address in which the undertaking was alleged to have been spoken by Stephen [redacted] that he should make the slightest mention in his face or words that he had the slightest damage has arisen or

stable electric action on the copper, and that the gutta serena insulation remains intact, much as the gutta serena, subjected to changes of heat, or some other action of water, and sometimes to that of air, or even of ground, does, sooner or later, and generally in a few months, become quite brittle and bad; but even then, when broken, it would insulate just as well. Once permeated by water, however, it is no longer a good insulator, and, if left under water, we have no evidence that it sustains any chemical damage whatever. No person would be so much as to suppose that a telegraph between any two individuals

[illegible]

made much more absolute and favourable than at present. Depend upon it, however, neither England nor America will consent, for the sake of a paltry saving of money, to do long without at least one line of cable across the Atlantic.

Yours, faithfully,  
Y. Y.

Sydney, November 27th.

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ST. ANDREW'S CATH.

sis.—I don't know 'who's your hatter,' but I thank him for determining to close his shop on St. Andrew's Day, and for both for his part and for mine. I take it for granted that the merchants and wholesale firms will close, but some of the retail houses take smaller and more retail views of things in general, and holidays in particular. I wish they would be convinced that a general holiday is injurious to none and beneficial to nearly all. Picnics and boating parties make demand on provision stores, and

liners,—bakers, butchers, poultryers, confectionary, wine-merchants, fruiterers, and all others that contribute to the comforts of the inward man. Then the drapers, those more pitiable men who so much fear losing an hour's trade by closing their shops too early; those unlucky mortals who so excite the tender sympathies of the husbands of Sydney when their wives' quarterly accounts are presented; these unfortunates too would benefit by a holiday especially at now as time are somewhat bad, and the drapers are anxious to "selling off" what a generous benefactor and a noble benefactor.

I have a word to say about half-holidays on Saturdays but I will not now occupy more of your time and space. I am glad to find a manifest tendency in the right direction, and that one of our leading drapers very liberal in his efforts, as many young men as can be spared the half-day on Saturdays; but more of this hereafter. I am writing you for a whole day on Wednesday next. I, with hundreds

I am, Sir, yours, obediently,  
 SCISSORS.

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*To the Editor of the Herald.*  
 Sir,—I do not think it fair that the wealthy employers  
 and capitalists of this city who derive their incomes from  
 landed property, bank stocks, and other sources, should

should make me, working mechanic, make a holiday on the  
holidays days. What would my landlord say to me when he  
came for his rent if I told him that he must take one day  
off his bill, because it was a holiday; or what would the  
capitalist say when he went to the bank to lift his dividend  
if they told him that he must wait another day, because St  
Andrew's Day was a holiday?

I am, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,  
Pyrmont, 28th November. **A BOILERMAKER.**

**GERMANY.**  
(From the Spectator.)

A TWOFOLD political movement has been going on during the last half-century among the Teutonic races, who inhabit that central part of Europe generally designated as Germany: a movement for greater liberty, and a movement for greater unity of government. From the days of old, Germany, as every student of continental history knows, was a land of

derivative republic, with an elected Kaiser at its head, a thousand feudal Princes and Lords as an intermediated aristocracy, having as the broad base of the bodied polity many millions of free and independent burghers—most of them dwelling in well-secured and liberalized chartered boroughs, free,—or Hanse towns. This of old political fabric, dating back almost to the beginning of our era, stood tolerably well as long as its constituent elements remained the same; but when in progress of time the elements of this fabric began to change, the fabric itself began to decay.

[illegible]

the process of dissolution at the end of the year 1918. At the end of the year 1918, the only slight impulse was required to overthrow the old office. The process of dissolution arrived but too soon. Invited from within by the victorious ruler from France, on his head put the imperial crown, the Kaiser and Reich with one stroke of the sword, had fifty new States grow out of the ruins of the old empire.

cient German Empire. The Act of the Confederation of the Rhine, embodying the resolutions of Napoleon and of the most influential princes of Germany, was signed at Paris, on the 12th of July 1806; and Europe was astounded by the formal announcement to the Diet, on the 1st of August, that the Germanic Confederation had ceased to exist. The first consequence of this Act of the Confederation of the Rhine, was the annihilation of the old constitution, was that Germanic monarchies

three distinct political parties—became split up in  
 parties and still divide the country. First of all there  
 the Austrian party, composed of all the adherents  
 personal as well as political, of the house of Hapsburg  
 the representative for many hundred years of the  
 dignity, the power, and glory of the "Holy Roman  
 Empire." As might have been expected, this party  
 was the most numerous from the beginning; but  
 was closely approached by the second or Prussian

policy, but adherence, not of the dynasty of Hohenzollern, but of the policy of reform inaugurated by Frederick the Great, and continued, with more or less perseverance, by his successors. In the eyes of the followers of this party, war was representative of civil and religious liberty, and to extend that charter over the continent it was necessary that Prussia should absorb Germany, or, in other words, Germany Prussia. Finally, the last of the three parties, and the smallest, had

minor States, bound together chiefly by the negative principle of dissent, and by jealousy both of Austria and of Prussia. During the first few years of the Confederation of the Rhine, this last party was even fond of calling itself Imperialistic, speaking loudly of dreams of annexing Germany to France and of restoring the ancient empire of Charlemagne. The

**STOLEN GEES.**—Serjeant Lee, of the police force, has in his possession two geese which there is every reason to believe were stolen by the person with whom a few days since were found, from the neighbourhood of Newtown or the Globe.



and the



National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490594>



